

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, August 30, 1834.

Head-Quarters,
SALISBURY, August 21, 1834.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 63d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on Wednesday the 24th day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., with side arms, for Drill; and on the following day, at 9 o'clock A. M., with their respective Companies—equipped as the law directs—for Review and Inspection by the Major-General.

By order: D. R. LYNN, Col.-Com'dt.
H. W. CONNER, Adj't.
August 23, 1834. tdm

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CONCORD,
August 12th, 1834.

CAPT. HENRY GILES:

YOU are hereby notified to appear in Charlotte on Tuesday the 9th of September, with your Subalterns, and the Privates under your command, equipped according to law, for the purpose of Review and Inspection—prepared to join the Regiment at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of Wm. C. MEANS, Col.-Com'dt.
C. J. HARRIS, Adjutant.
Charlotte, Aug. 16, 1834. 3t

BANK STOCK.

THE Subscriber, as the Administrator of Peggy Allison, deceased, offers for sale, Four Shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN SCOTT.
Salisbury, August 23, 1834. 2

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of John H. Garner & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, are requested to present them to John H. Garner, who is duly authorized to settle up the business of the concern.

Statesville, August 13, 1834.

NEW FIRM.

Rob't W. Foard & J. H. Garner,
HAVING entered into Co-Partnership, and purchased the entire Stock of GOODS, Notes, and Accounts, of the late firm of John H. Garner & Co., respectfully beg leave to inform the former customers of the house, and the public in general, that they intend to

Continue the Business,
At the same Stand, in Statesville.

They have now on hand, a good assortment of articles, comprising almost every thing usually kept in this section of country; and shortly expect, from the North,

A Large Additional Stock of
GOODS,
Which will comprise every thing that is NEW, HANDSOME, FASHIONABLE, AND REASONABLE.

And their customers may rest assured that goods will be sold at very low prices.

ALL kinds of Country Produce will be received, at cash prices, in exchange for goods.

FOARD & GARNER.
Statesville, August 23, 1834. 3t

The Subscribers have on Hand,
AND FOR SALE,

At the Sign of
The Green and Golden
WINE & TAP.

(Together with their large Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c.)

The following additional Articles,
LATELY RECEIVED, viz:

Champaign	Holland GIN;
Madeira	French
Old Sherry	Peach
Old Port	Apple
Teneriffe	Jamaica
Claret, and	N. England
Sweet	Good WHISKEY;
London PORTER;	Cavendish Tobacco;
Albany ALE;	Good and common do.
Newark CIDER;	Spanish smoking do.
Real Spanish	Fine-cut do.
Half do.	Common Twist do.
Medium do.	FINE SOAPS, and a
and	variety of PERFUMERY.
Common	

WHEELER & BURNS.
Salisbury, August 16, 1834. 4t

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.
June 21, 1834. 4t

Job Printing.

Writing and Wrapping Paper,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Poetic Recession

"Thy strains, O Poet! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or think, or see the sky;
"O'er thee the sword of victory can gleam,
"And time itself thy footstep waits in vain."

THE RAINBOW.
[BY MRS. HEMANS.]

"I do set my bow in the clouds, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and earth."
(Genesis, ix, 13.)

Soft falls the mild reviving shower,
From summer's changeable skies,
And rain-drops bend each trembling flower,
They tinge with richer dyes.

Soon shall their genial influence call
A thousand buds to day,
Which, waiting but that balmy fall,
In hidden beauty lay.

Even now full many a blossom's bell
With fragrance fills the shade,
And verdure clothes each grassy dell,
In brighter tints arrayed.

But mark what Arch of varied hue
From Heaven to earth is bow'd!
Haste, ere it vanish, haste to view
The rainbow in the cloud!

How bright its glory! there behold
The emerald's verdant rays—
The topaz blends its hue of gold
With the deep ruby's blaze.

Yet not alone to charm the sight
Was given the vision fair;
Gaze on that arch of colored light,
And reads God's mercy there!

It tells us that the mighty deep,
Fast by the Almighty chained,
No more on earth's domain shall sweep,
Awful and unrestrained.

It tells that seasons, hot and cold,
Fix'd by His sovereign will,
Shall, in their course, bid man behold
Seed-time and harvest still.

That still the flower shall deck the field,
When vernal zephyrs blow;
That still the vine its fruits shall yield,
When autumn sunbeams glow.

Then, child of that fair earth, which yet
Smiles with each charm endowed,
Bless thou His name, whose mercy set
The rainbow in the cloud!

MISCELLANEOUS.
From the Missionary Herald.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES.

In surveying the present condition of Asia Minor, there is nothing so remarkable as that of the seven churches, which formed a glorious constellation in the primitive ages of the church. They are thus described by their latest and most able historian:

"To Ephesus," he says, "shorn of her religious ardor and fallen from her first love, the extinction of the light and influence of Christianity was foretold; and the total subversion of both church and city followed as the punishment of her impotence. There is now no trace of the faith that was once preached. The candlestick shall be removed from the station where it was placed by the apostles. The traveller looks down from the heights of Priam, Corissus, and Patmyra, upon a scene of solitude and desolation. All is silence, except when occasionally interrupted by the sea-bird's cry, and the barking of the Turkoman's dogs, or the impressive tones of the muezzin from the ruined towers of Aialak; and the remains of the temples, churches, and palaces of Ephesus, are now buried beneath the accumulated sands of the Caystir. The Sardinians and Laodiceans were found degenerate and lukewarm; and to a similar doom of subversion they were to be subjected. There are now no Christians in either. A few mud huts in Sart represent the ancient splendor of Cressus, and the nodding ruins of its Acropolis, with the colossal tumuli of the Sydan kings, impressively teach the littleness of man and the vanity of human glory. But in Laodicea the scene is far more cheerless and dreary. No human being resides among its ruins; the abandonment threatened has indeed overtaken it: and neither Christ nor Mahomed has either temple or followers upon its site. The fate of Pergamos and Thyatira has not been so severe; but the foretold apostacies here triumphed over the evangelical truth, and they now groan beneath Turkish cruelty and despotism. But the fortunes of Smyrna and Philadelphia have most remarkably corresponded with the disclosures of the apocalypse. In every age that has revolved, they have experienced an 'hour of temptation.' The heathen priest, the Roman Emperor, the Turkish bandit, successively inflicted the tribulation announced; while, notwithstanding the devastations of war, earthquakes, and persecutions, according to the original promise, the faith has survived in both cities the injuries it has suffered."

You will find, however, brethren, that little more of the Christian church exists in Smyrna and Philadelphia, than the form and name. The light is extinguished, only the candlestick remains. But you will be interested by the reflection that the light which shone upon the Waldenses, when the rest of the world was shrouded in gloom, was brought from the golden candlesticks of lesser Asia. In after ages, when the seven churches were suffering the righteous judgments of God, this light shone brightly upon the waters of the Rhone, and into the deep neighboring valleys of the Savoy. And in the cities of Smyrna and Philadelphia it

will doubtless be re-kindled, as well as among the mountains of Pisidia, Phrygia, Galatia, and Cappadocia, as upon the plains of Cilicia and Pamphilia, Pontus and Bithynia, and those which look out upon the Egean sea.

WHAT CAN WOMEN DO?

"What can she do?" is a question frequently propounded when a woman is left, either by the loss or misfortune of her friends, to struggle for herself. What can she do? There are but very few avenues of business in which women are privileged to walk. The wages paid for female labor is very trifling; and when she has others besides herself to provide for, it seems almost impossible that a woman can succeed.

But thanks to that Being who 'tempers the wind to the shorn lamb'—woman has been endowed with a patience and perseverance which, when called forth by the strong affections of the heart, overcome all obstacles. Her strength and courage will rise in proportion to the difficulties which surround her, and kept in intense exercise, her love seems, like the fire which the prophet invoked from heaven, after the water had been poured upon the sacrifice, to annihilate every obstacle in her path.

We have seldom seen the good effects of female enterprise better set forth than in the following sketches of Western manners and character, which we extract from the letter of a Boston lady, a friend of ours, now residing in Tennessee. Should any New England woman, feeling that her lot is hard, complacently inquire what can a woman do?—let her be referred to the examples her sisters in the West have given, and do all she can.

[Extract from the letter of Miss ———]

"I trust that the time is not far distant when literature will have its votaries; when the ladies of the West will be as solicitous to obtain new books from the East, as they seem at present to obtain the fashions. One meets, in this section of the country, with many instances of resolution and perseverance of character, such as should give a spur to enterprise, embolden the timid, and almost incline one to believe an assertion made by Dr. Beecher (at Cincinnati) 'that emigrants are the best part of a population.' Such instances are to be found among our sex; women who have come hither without means or friends, and managed to support themselves and families. The dwelling of a woman was lately pointed out to me, who, with a family of grand children, left, at the age of sixty, her native State (North Carolina), and travelled here on foot, supporting herself on the way by knitting purses, as she walked, which she sold to travellers. When she reached this place she hired a small lot of land, planted a garden, and set her grandsons to work. She raised gourds, which were used here as a drinking cup; she always kept a row, nicely bleached, hanging on the outside of her cabin, to attract passers by. After a time, she was enabled to purchase a cow; she then had milk for sale. To shorten the story—by her frugality and industry, she was enabled, at her death, to leave each of her grandchildren a snug farm."

I have lately conversed with a woman who came to Tennessee under similar circumstances. The length of her journey was eight hundred miles, which she accomplished on foot in nine months. Her many adventures by the way, and the shifts she made to support herself after she arrived here, would form an interesting detail. I can give only the outlines. She was a widow, with two little sons, having no means of raising them in her native place, and fearing lest the Parish Officers would take them from her and apprentice them to, she knew not whom. Rather than be separated from her children, she resolved to emigrate to Tennessee. Here her sons are now respectable men, and with their mother are in very comfortable circumstances.

The most remarkable feature in her history, is the fact, that, though unable to read herself, she taught her children to read. They had indeed learned the alphabet before leaving home, and the manner in which their mother proceeded to teach them to read words was this: she had an old hymn book, the hymns in which she knew by rote. The boys would pronounce the letters to her, and by counting the words and lines she would discover what they spelt.

We are apt to prize highly what we obtain with difficulty. I am told that when these boys had accomplished the arduous task of learning to read, often would they, after a day of hard labor, sit up the greater part of the night, reading any books they could be so fortunate as to borrow."

[Ladies' Magazine.]

MATRIMONY.—The happiness of the husband and wife is naturally derived from each other—they partake alike of joy and sorrow, glory and ignominy, wealth and poverty—they are the same to each other, in all the circumstances of life; the misfortune of one, is the misfortune of the other—nothing but the grave can sever their connexion; even the bonds which unite brother and sister, or parents and children, are far less enduring. The tender youth is grown into manhood; he is now, perhaps, contending with the difficulties of the world, and receives no longer, the protection of a father, or mother—the old are sinking into the grave around him, and his only solace is the wife of his bosom:—she, perhaps, has fled from her parental roof, willing to sacrifice every thing for his sake, and now clings fondly to him for protection and support; thus she becomes his chief delight, and by her tenderness and love she sweetens his toil, and scatters sunshine in the pathway of his existence.

Indian Verdict.—The verdict of an Indian jury over the body of John Tutson, an Indian who had been drinking pretty freely of spirituous liquors, and was soon after found dead, was, "That said Tutson's death was occasioned by the freezing of a large quantity of water in his body, that had been imprudently mixed with the rum he drank."

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 77.]

AN ACT to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas, and also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State, to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this Act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians (in the Indian country) without a license therefor from a superintendent of Indian Affairs, or Indian agent, or subagent, which shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years, for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years, for the tribes west of that river. And the person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. And the superintendent of the district shall have power to revoke and cancel the same whenever the person licensed shall, in his opinion, have transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country. And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their country, except at certain convenient and suitable places, to be designated, from time to time, by the superintendents, agents, and subagents, and to be inserted in the license. And it shall be the duty of the persons granting or revoking such licenses, forthwith to report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his approval or disapproval.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any superintendent, or agent, may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be improper to permit him to reside within the Indian country, or if a license previously granted to such applicant, has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed. But an appeal may be had from the agent or the superintendent, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licences to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefor to be rejected; and no trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of, or for, the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person, other than an Indian, who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and moreover shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States; Provided, That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent, or subagent of Indian Affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensils, of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing, except skins or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States shall have existing treaties, hunt, or trap, or take and destroy, any peltries or game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for such purpose, and the peltries so taken.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall drive, or otherwise convey, any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range or feed on any land belonging to any Indian, or Indian tribe, without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Indian agents, and subagents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted, by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary, to remove from the lands, as aforesaid, any such person as aforesaid.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: Provided, nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents

of any State, who may be present at any treaty held with Indians, under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the sanction of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State which shall be extinguished by treaty.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or other person residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen, or other person, shall carry or deliver any such talk, message, speech, or letter, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatsoever, residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign Power or State, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen, or other person, residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty; or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate, the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the Government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken, injured, or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment, out of Treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence: And provided, also, That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury, as aforesaid.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or subagent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or subagent, to make return of the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party so injured, an eventual satisfaction: Provided, That if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, attempt to obtain private satisfaction, or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for indemnification: And provided, also, That unless a claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian or Indians belong, receive an annuity from the United States, and claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the superintendents, agents, and subagents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this Act, and to administer an oath to the deponents.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and subagents, to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of the Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by procuring the aid of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by other means as the President may authorize.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or otherwise dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian (in the Indian country) such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or otherwise dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, such person shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had sold, exchanged, or given, bartered, or otherwise disposed of the same to an Indian. And if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or otherwise dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, and such person shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had sold, exchanged, or given, bartered, or otherwise disposed of the same to an Indian. And if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or otherwise dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, and such person shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had sold, exchanged, or given, bartered, or otherwise disposed of the same to an Indian.

rain that we search for it. In times of
motion and general excitement—of confusion,
and cruelty, and blood—when the edifice of civil soci-
ety is shaken to its base, and crumbling into ruin
—when the foundations of the great deep were
broken up, and rapine, and fire, and murder, were
sweeping like a torrent over the land—in times
like these, there was some palliation for violence
and outrage, in the tremendously excited state of
the public mind. But here there was no such pal-
liation. The Courts of Justice were open to re-
ceive complaints of any improper confinement, or
unauthorized coercion. The civil Magistrates
were or ought to be on the alert to detect any il-
legal restraint, and bring its authors to the punish-
ment they deserve. But nothing of the kind was
detected. The whole matter was a cool, delibe-
rate, systematized piece of brutality, unprovoked
under the most provoking circumstances totally
unjustifiable—and visiting the citizens of the town,
and most particularly its magistrates and civil offi-
cers, with indelible disgrace.

It is indeed a most unprecedented occurrence—
that a mob of this description should have carried
its infernal purposes into effect, without the slight-
est show of opposition or resistance. The projected
attack, we are told, was openly discussed during
the day—and how were the Municipal officers en-
gaged, that they should have neglected their duty?
Could not they have found a sufficient number of
true and just citizens to protect the property and
the persons of a College of Catholic women?—
Has the law no means of self-enforcement? Is
there no method of quelling a mob who take the
law into their own hands, and go about at midnight,
perpetrating the most atrocious iniquities? Or are
the authorities of Charleston so weak and incompe-
tent—and the population so little disposed to obedi-
ence—that Club Law and Mob Law must ever be
the prevailing codes, and the ordinary process
of common law and statute provisions be dispensed
with as without force or efficacy?

We are told that many of the rioters were from
Boston and the adjacent towns. Of this we know
nothing.—The more disgraceful is it to the magis-
trates of Charleston that they could not with their
own citizens quell or in some measure subdue
or interrupt this infamous procedure. But the
whole subject, we presume, will soon become the
subject of judicial investigation, and if we mean-
while gather any new information on the outrage,
we shall duly lay it before our readers.

From the Boston Transcript of Wednesday.
THE OUTRAGE REHEARSED.—A mob occupied
the Convent grounds from 11 o'clock last night
until half past two this morning, [Wednesday.]
There was no force, civil or military, to oppose
their violence, and they destroyed a great number
of valuable fruit trees, tore up the choicest vines of
the grape, pulled down the fence, and made a
bonfire, and no one resisted them!! The Charle-
stown Light Infantry were on duty at Mr. Cutter's
house, but having been specially posted there to
guard his property, they did not feel authorized to
leave their station to go to the protection of the
Convent. The Charlestown Phalanx were on duty
at the Catholic Church in that town.

From the Boston Atlas of Wednesday morning.
POSTSCRIPT, 1 O'CLOCK.—This city has been, dur-
ing the evening, in a state of much alarm and ex-
citement. From the unallayed fury of the ruffians
on Tuesday evening, and their renewed acts of
outrage in burning the vines and fences attached to
the Convent, without the interposition of either the
civil or military authority spoken of by the valor-
ous Selectmen of Charleston, apprehensions were
entertained of some serious collision with the Catho-
lics. Various rumors were current, during the
afternoon and evening, of a nature to inflame to a
still higher degree the excited feelings of the pub-
lic. Many of our citizens enrolled themselves with
the mayor as volunteers, for the performance of
patrol duty. Several of the military companies
are under arms, and the whole city is now under
the protection of a numerous armed watch.

MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.
At an overwhelming meeting of the citizens of
Boston, assembled at Faneuil Hall yesterday at 1
o'clock, in pursuance of an invitation of the Mayor,
Theodore Lyman, Jr., the Mayor of the city, was
called to the Chair, and Zebedee Cook, Jr., was ap-
pointed Secretary. After a pertinent but brief ad-
dress by the Chairman, explanatory of the objects
of the meeting, Resolutions were presented by Jo-
siah Quincy, Jr., prefaced by some highly interest-
ing and animated remarks. He was followed by
Harrison Gray Otis, in his usual felicitous style,
when the Resolutions were unanimously accepted.
Resolved, That in the opinion of the citizens of
Boston, the late attack on the Ursuline Convent in
Charlestown, occupied only by defenceless females,
was a base and cowardly act, for which the per-
petrators deserve the contempt and detestation of the
community.

Resolved, That the destruction of property, and
danger of life caused thereby, calls loudly on all
good citizens to express individually and collecti-
vely the abhorrence they feel of this high-handed vi-
olation of the laws.

Resolved, That we, the Protestant citizens of
Boston, do pledge ourselves collectively and indi-
vidually to unite with our Catholic brethren in pro-
tecting their persons, their property, and their civil
and religious rights.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Aldermen be re-
quested to take all measures consistent with law to
carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, and as
citizens we tender our personal services to support
the laws under the direction of the City Authori-
ties.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to nomi-
nate a committee of 25, from the citizens at
large, to investigate the proceedings of the last
night, and to adopt every suitable mode of bringing
the authors and abettors of this outrage to justice.

The following resolution was offered on motion
of John C. Park:
Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized and re-
quested to offer a very liberal reward to any indi-
vidual who, in case of further excesses, will arrest
and bring to punishment a leader in such out-
rages.

On motion of Mr. George Bond, the committee
of 25 were requested to consider the expediency of
providing funds to repair the damage done to the
Convent.

The following persons compose the Committee
proposed in the above resolution:

H. G. Otis, John D. Williams, James T. Austin,
Henry Lee, James Clark, Cyrus Alger, John Hen-
shaw, Francis J. Oliver, Mark Healy, Charles G.
Loring, C. G. Greene, Isaac Harris, Thomas H.
Pekins, John Rayner, Henry Gassett, Daniel D.

Amend, Noah Brooks, H. F. Baker, Z. Cook,
Jr., Geo. Barnard, Samuel Hubbard, Henry Far-
man, Benj. F. Hallett, John K. Simpson, John
Colton, Benjamin Rich, William Sturgis, C. P.
Curtis.
THEODORE LYMAN, Jr.
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., Sec'y.
Chairman.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY: AUGUST 30, 1834.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Burke—Samuel P. Carson, Senate; Samuel Flem-
ming, and Perkins, Commons. Poll...Senate:
Majority for Carson, 101; Commons: Perkins, 859;
Flemming, 607; Corpening, 565; Graham, 522; Tate,
390.

Camden—Edmund J. Barco, Senate; Thomas Tillet,
and James N. McPherson, Commons.

Chowan—Samuel T. Sawyer, Senate; B. F. Welch,
and William Byrum, Commons.

Edenton—Jonathan A. Houghton.

Duplin—John E. Hussey, Senate; J. K. Hill, and
O. R. Kenan, Commons.

Hertford—G. W. Montgomery, Senate; S. Smith,
and Isaac Carter, Commons.

New Hanover—Owen Holmes, Senate; L. H. Mars-
teller, and Stephen Register, Commons.

Onslow—Thomas Everett, Senate; Daniel S. Saun-
ders, and Nathaniel L. Mitchell, Commons.

Pasquotank—Frederick Whitehurst, Senate; John
Blatchford, and Thomas C. Mathews, Commons.

Perquimans—Jesse Wilson, Senate; Benjamin Mul-
len, and Josiah Perry, Commons.

Rockingham—Robert Martin, Senate; Philip Irion,
and Blake Breswell, Commons.

Stokes—William Flint, Senate; J. F. Poindexter,
and Leonard Ziglar, Commons; S. Stone, Sheriff.

Tyrrell—Ephraim Mann, Senate; Chas. McCleese,
and J. H. Alexander, Commons.

WELL DONE!

We have now the satisfaction of announcing that
a majority in our next Legislature will be opposed to the
administration. We foresaw and foretold, as much as
twelve months ago, that the Jackson party was on the
wane in this State; we knew that the People were
awakening, and that all honest men would be guided
by reason, as soon as the strange delusion should van-
ish: but we really did not expect so soon to witness
the triumph of principle.

Our next Legislature will show a majority of
at least twenty Whigs—probably thirty.

A few counties, in which we expected a full Whig
delegation to be elected, have partially disappointed us
—but, on the other hand, many, from which we ex-
pected nothing good, have returned all Whigs!

Is not Rip once more wide awake? We think he is,
and that he will let folks know he has not shaken off
his lethargy for nothing.

In a preceding column will be found an article
from the Boston Atlas, giving an account of a recent
outrage in an adjacent town, to which the writer says
he "remembers no parallel in the course of history."

It appears that one of the young ladies of the Con-
vent, in a state of temporary delirium, fled into the
country: the circumstance became public, and busy
mischievous rumor at once ascribed her flight to ill
treatment and cruelty in the Convent. This occurred
early in this month: on the 11th instant, the Selectmen
and other respectable individuals of Charlestown cer-
tified, in the public papers, that they had examined into
the alleged abuses of the Convent, and found them per-
fectly groundless; that every thing in and about it in-
dicated good order; and that the young lady who was
said to have been maltreated, utterly contradicted it,
and expressed the greatest satisfaction at being in the
Convent—that she came back voluntarily, and was at
liberty to depart at pleasure.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, the very night after
such publication was made, the infamous outrage was
perpetrated!

It is most lamentable to witness such worse than Go-
thic barbarity in the vicinity of one of the most polished
cities in our free, enlightened, Protestant America!
—to see it take place within view of the spot doubly
consecrated to civil and religious liberty, first by the
prayers of the Pilgrim Fathers, themselves the exiles
of intolerance, and again by the blood of their descen-
dants, shed upon BUNKER'S HILL, in defence of their al-
tars and their firesides!

But, while the heartless mob deserves, and will re-
ceive, nothing but execrations from every generous bo-
som, the prompt and energetic and liberal conduct of
the respectable portion of the City of Boston, reflect
new but not unexpected lustre upon that venerable old
Town. Old Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of Liberty,"
as it is called, was, as usual, the rendezvous of the ge-
nerous and the resolute. There is something even in
the name of that venerable old Hall, that seems fatal
to tyranny and to every species of human degradation;
and, while it lasts, we do not believe it possible for New
England to degenerate.

May Faneuil Hall, or at least the spirit that is wont
to glow within it, endure till old Time shall be no more!

A large meeting of the citizens of Charlestown was
also held, a day or two after the outrage, and was ad-
dressed by the Hon. Edward Everett, the Rev'd Mr.
Byrne, a Catholic Priest, and others. The Rev. gen-
tleman's object, in addressing his fellow-citizens, was,
to assure them that nothing should be omitted, on his
part, to prevent any interruption of the public peace by
those with whom he was associated in his pastoral re-
lation. The Authorities of Charlestown have published
a proclamation in relation to the outrage, in which they
say that the principal part of the mob were from Bos-
ton. This the Boston editors deny, and it is likely to
create considerable animosity between the citizens of
the two places. The assembled citizens of Charlestown
offered a reward of \$1000 for the detection of the of-
fenders; and a resolution was passed, requesting the
Governor of the State to offer a suitable reward for the
same purpose.

A public meeting was also held at Cambridge, to ex-
press the horror of its citizens at the diabolical outrage
committed on the Convent. They were addressed, in an
impressive manner, by the Hon. Judge Story, and
resolutions were adopted expressive of their sympathy
for the sufferers, &c.

Serious fears are entertained, in Charlestown, Boston,

and the surrounding villages, lest measures of retalia-
tion should be entered into by the Roman Catholic po-
pulation—great numbers of whom are said to have
gathered in the neighborhood, well armed, and only de-
tained from avenging the indignity offered to their reli-
gion, by the exertions of the Catholic Bishop of the
Diocese, and the other Ministers of the Church. We
deprecate, as much as any one can, the enmities per-
petrated by the first mob, but it would be monstrous to
balance them by the wild actions of another; and we
sincerely hope that no retaliation will be attempted,
except through the sure process of law, feeling assured
that any other course would kindle a flame that would
not be easily extinguished even in this enlightened age
and country.

Really it appears that a wild spirit of fury and
insubordination to law has been let loose upon our once
quiet and orderly brethren of the North. Philadelphia
has recently been the scene of mob-law and outrage—
and for three nights the New York scenes were re-en-
acted in that city, with the exception that the objects
attacked were of a less respectable character in general.
It appears, by an extract of a letter which we
have seen, that an attack was made, by a gang of ne-
groes, on a party of young gentlemen in the southern
part of the city, in which the latter were much in-
jured. On the next day, the friends and acquaintances
of the young men held a meeting, and organized them-
selves for the purpose of punishing the blacks in the
neighborhood where they were first beat.

They accordingly commenced their work at the pro-
per hour, and succeeded in tearing down two or three
houses, and destroying the contents, when the Police
appeared in sufficient force to compel them to retreat,
and quiet was restored for that night.

On the next night, (13th instant,) the mob again as-
sembled, in much larger numbers, and tore down and
destroyed the contents of about thirty houses. An Afri-
can church in Seventh street was attacked, and all the
glass broken, and the pulpit and pews utterly de-
stroyed. The Police were frequently driven back from the
ground, by superior numbers. Many individuals were
severely injured, and it is said that six or eight have
died—among them one negro, at the hospital. About
twenty of the rioters were arrested, and safely lodged
in prison.

On the night of the 15th, the mob again commenced
their depredations; but the various parts where attacks
were contemplated were so well guarded by the police
and the military of the city, that comparatively little
damage was done.

The National Gazette, of the 16th, says:
"The extent of the depredations committed on the
three evenings of riot and outrage, can only be judged
of by the number of houses damaged or destroyed. So
far as ascertained, this amounts to forty-four. In Se-
venth Street, ten houses and one church; in Baker St.
eight houses; in Shippen street, twelve houses; and in
Small street, thirteen. The quantity of furniture, bed-
ding, and apparel, destroyed, is unknown."

We point the attention of our readers to two
admirable Letters in another column of this paper—
one from Mr. Calhoun, and the other from Judge Mc-
Lean of Ohio.

When we published, week before last, our remarks
on the abuse heaped upon Judge McLean by the very
Administration that made him a Judge, we had not ob-
served the fact that this letter of his was written pre-
vious to that article in the Globe.

It is no wonder the "Hickory Tree" and all the
scrubs about it felt withering under the stroke of the
"tall pale man."

WHIGISM GOING AHEAD!

In Kentucky, the recent elections for Members of the
Legislature have given the Whigs an overwhelming
majority. The contested seat in Congress has been de-
cided, by the People, to belong to Letcher, the Whig
claimant.—What a rebuke this is upon the corruption
of a servile majority in Congress! Collarism, in Ken-
tucky, has fought its last battle!

In Indiana, also, the cause is triumphant. The Whig
candidate for the gubernatorial Chair of the State has
succeeded by a majority computed to be 6,000!

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

It appears that this dreadful scourge is gradually ex-
tending in the State of New York. At Albany and
Poughkeepsie they have had it, though the last advices
from both those places state it to be on the decline. In
New York city, the Editors treat it as a small matter;
but we see, by the daily reports of the Board of Health,
which we give below, that it increases steadily.

August 14, - 24 cases, and 11 deaths.
August 15, - 23 cases, and 9 deaths.
August 16, - 26 cases, and 16 deaths.
August 17, - 49 cases, and 18 deaths.
August 18, - 33 cases, and 17 deaths.
August 19, - 31 cases, and 17 deaths.
August 20, - 33 cases, and 15 deaths.

At Buffalo, N. Y., on the 16th August, 12 cases were
reported by the Board of Health.

Three cases of Cholera have been reported by
the Board of Health of Washington City. The news-
papers, however, say that there is no cause to fear its
extension or serious mortality in that place.

The following paragraph, copied from the New
York Daily Advertiser of the 12th instant, furnishes a
practical illustration of the theory of Cause and Effect:
"Stocks.—A report was spread, yesterday morning,
that an express had passed through the city, with un-
favorable accounts of the health of the President. This
or some other cause had an immediate effect on United
States Bank Stock, which rose immediately full 1 per
cent. Other stocks remained much the same, and were
not affected by the reports."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

At Mount Mourne, Iredell County, on the 14th inst.
by the Rev'd Dr. McRee, Mr. A. D. KERR to Miss
IRENA EUDAILY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY
HADEN, aged twenty-two years, wife of Mr. William
Haden. Mrs. H. had professed a hope in Christ for
about a year, but, for particular reasons, had not joined
the church. Her illness was short; she was taken un-
well about sunrise on Saturday morning, and was a
corpse in less than twenty-four hours. She has left a
disconsolate husband and two little daughters to mourn
their loss.—(Communicated.)

Definition of "Rioters."—Persons who "take
the responsibility," and "obey the law as they un-
derstand it."

Retrenchment and Reform.—The Secretary of
War has recently stricken off one cent per mile
from the travelling allowance of the Officers of the
Army! P-r-o-d-i-g-a-s!

SALISBURY, AUGUST 30.
The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of
the Bank of the State of North Carolina, took place
in this City, on Thursday last, at which Governor
Swain presided as Chairman, and Charles Manly,
Esq., acted as Secretary.

The principal object of the meeting, we under-
stand, was to determine upon the points of location
for Branches and Agencies. Branch Banks are
to be established at Newbern and Tarborough, and
Agencies at Milton, Leakesville, Charlotte, and
Morganton. The Agencies are to be under the
control of Directors, and differ only from Branches,
we believe, in this—that they have no authority to
issue Notes.

A resolution was introduced to establish a Branch
Bank at Salisbury, but was withdrawn upon its be-
ing suggested that the amount of Capital paid in
would not justify an immediate adoption of the mea-
sure.

We learn that the amount of Capital required to
be paid in by individuals, previous to commencing
business, (\$450,000,) has not only been realized,
but that a large proportion of the Stockholders
have anticipated the periods of payment designated
by law.

Wednesday, the 10th day of September ensuing,
has been determined on as the first Discount day
—an earlier commencement of operations than
could have been anticipated by the most sanguine.

The Mail-Robbers taken.—We are pleased to
learn, by a letter just received from the Postmaster
at Cumberland (Md.) that four persons have been
arrested for the recent attempt to rob the Western
Mail, near that place—one of whom the driver
says he is able to identify as one of the two who
made the attack. The Postmaster adds, that it is
supposed there is a gang of them scattered thro'-
out the same neighborhood.—Globe.

Important.—The whole State of Kentucky has
just been bribed by the Bank of the United States;
and it is highly probable that the State of Indiana
has also been bribed! Louisiana was bribed about
a month ago! There never was such a system of
bribery carried on since the world began; and the
beauty of it is, "the party-men" are the very per-
sons who take the bribe!—Alexandria Gazette.

Salisbury Male Academy.

THIS Institution will open, under the direction
of the Subscriber, on Monday the first day of
September. As he expects, at first, to have a li-
mited number of Pupils, and intends devoting his
attention exclusively to his School, he hopes to give
the most entire satisfaction to all who patronize
him. His terms of Tuition will be, per session, as
follows:

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$6 00
English Grammar and Geography, 9 00
Languages and Sciences, 12 00
THOS. W. SPARKOW.
August 30, 1834. 3t

A CARD.

In reply to a correspondent of the Newbern Specta-
tor, of the 22nd inst., inquiring "how those who pur-
chase Tickets" in the North Carolina State Lottery
"are to be informed of the result of the drawing," we
state, that, immediately after the drawing of the First
Class, we had a large number of the Official List of the
drawing published, and mailed a copy to every indi-
vidual from whom we received orders by mail. Besides
this, we furnished each of our Agents at a distance with
a sufficient number of those lists to enable them to do
the same. The Editor of the Carolina Watchman,
moreover, had a great number of those lists sent out,
as an Extra to that paper; and, if any one has been so
unfortunate as not to have received the desired in-
formation, it is not our fault. Of the drawing of the 2nd
Class, which took place on last Wednesday, we have
had an ample supply of the Official List struck off, and
we are pursuing the same course with as much dispatch
as practicable. Any person interested in either of our
Lotteries, can be supplied with an Official Statement
by writing to the Managers at Salisbury.

STEVENSON & POINTS,
August 30th, 1834. Managers.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving
to the South next winter, offers for sale THE
PLANTATION on which he lives, 18 miles west
of Salisbury, on the waters of Back Creek.

There are 400 ACRES in the tract, about
one-half of which is cleared, chiefly fresh, includ-
ing 25 acres of good meadow.

There is, on the premises, a comfortable Dwell-
ing House, with good cribs, stables, barn, and other
out-houses, new and in good repair.

The water is excellent, the situation healthy,
and the neighborhood agreeable.

The terms will be made easy to any person
wishing to buy, and can be known by calling on
the Subscriber, or by directing a letter to him at
Houston's Post Office, Rowan County.

SAMUEL JETER.
August 30, 1834. 9t

LOOK AT THIS!

Valuable Land to be Sold.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to the South,
west, WILL SELL.

On Tuesday the 16th day of September next,
On the premises, unless previously disposed of, to
the highest bidder,

The Valuable Tract of Land ON WHICH HE RESIDES, CONTAINING About 270 Acres,

Lying on the Yadkin River, on both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, eight miles west of
Lexington. About 200 acres of this Land is well
timbered; the balance is cleared, and mostly fresh,
with about 45 or 50 acres of river and creek low-
grounds, 10 or 12 of which are first-rate meadow-
land. The Plantation is under good repair, and
has on it a DWELLING-HOUSE, Kitchen, and
out-houses. The whole tract is well watered, and
is perhaps as healthy a situation as any in this
country.

ALSO, on the same day, I will sell,
THE STOCK of different kinds;
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
Farming Utensils; and many other articles,
too tedious to mention.

Any person wishing to see the Land before
the day of sale, will please call on the Subscriber,
living on the premises.

Terms made known on the day of sale.
JAMES DODDTRATT.
Davidson Co., Aug. 30, 1834. 9t



For Sale,
The Mansion Hotel,
IN THE TOWN OF SALISBURY, N.C.
NEAR THE COURTHOUSE,
TOGETHER WITH
All the Furniture
necessary to carry on the business.

THIS Property is so well known, that it is un-
necessary to give a particular description.—
To an approved purchaser, a liberal credit will be
given.

For further information inquire of Mrs. M.
ALLENMONG, who will continue to keep the
Hotel until it is sold.
H. McDONALD.
Salisbury, August 30, 1834. 9t

"Better and better still!" quoth he.
(Roths.)

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

3d Class, for 1834.

Terminating-Figure System.

To be Drawn at Charlotte, N.C.

On Wednesday the 1st of October.

CAPITAL { \$5,000!

PRIZE { \$5,000!

18,899 Prizes, amounting to \$157,500

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure
System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to
60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60-
000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the
prizes above the denomination of \$9 into another;
they will be drawn out alternately, first a number
and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn.

The Prizes of \$9, \$5, and \$3 50, are disposed of
in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets
terminating with the same figure that the first
drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to
\$9 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with
the same figure that the next number drawn from
the wheel terminates with, differing in its termina-
tion from that of the first, will be entitled to \$5
each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the
same figure that terminates the next number drawn
from the wheel, differing in its termination from
the first and second, will be entitled to \$3 50 each.

EXAMPLE:

Suppose 3423 to be the first number drawn from
the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will en-
title the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to
\$9 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second
number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 ti-
kets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to
\$5 each. And suppose 41,530 to be the third num-
ber drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets
terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to \$3
50 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the
terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder
of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Ma-
nagers, must draw one of each of the three small-
est denominations of prizes, and may draw all the
other prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickets will cost \$35 00
And must draw not less than 14 prizes.

Those who prefer advertising for the large prizes
only, can in this way, for \$20 12 1/2, get the Man-
agers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, and
the holder to all the tickets may draw one of
\$7 1/2, that being the amount that the package
draw of necessity—any.

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole
Tickets will be

For 10 Half tickets.

For 10 Quarter tickets.

All Orders from a distance, by mail
(paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing
or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, re-
ceive the most prompt attention, if ad-
dressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and
count of the drawing will be forwarded to you
by after its event.

Whole Tickets,

Half,

Quarters,

Stevenson & Points,
Salisbury, Aug. 30, 1834.

Commission and Forwarding AGENCY. WILMINGTON.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington, for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and all necessary particularity observed. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. &c., as well as to the purchase of Goods. He states himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.
References.—D. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. High, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. B. Latta, Henry Horn—Fayetteville, N.C. Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1834.—6t

HOLDERST & McPHEETERS, Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, (VIRGINIA.)

OFFER their services to the Western Merchants and Farmers of North Carolina, for the transaction of any business in their line. They keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES. They pay particular attention to the sale of Produce, the receiving and forwarding Goods, &c.

Their Warehouses are large and convenient; their charges moderate; and, being North Carolinians themselves, they hope to share a liberal support from their native State.
Petersburg, August 16, 1834.—4t



Continuation of Business.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to continue the Carriage Making Business, in all its various branches, on his own account, in a more central and business part of the town.

With this view, he has purchased of Cyrus W. West the whole of his Tools, stock of Timber, &c. and taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. West, situated between the Courthouse and the Western Carolinian printing-office, where he will be happy to attend to all orders which may be conferred upon him by his friends and the public.

THE stock of TIMBER on hand is of the most superior description, and has been undergoing the seasoning process for three years; which fact, added to the subscriber's intimate knowledge of all the various branches of his business, and his determination to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom, will, he hopes, insure to him a good portion of the patronage of persons desiring to purchase first-rate

Carriages, Gigs, Buggies, Sulkeys, Barouches, Carry-Alls, &c. &c.

REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner, at the shortest possible notice.

The Subscriber's charges for all descriptions of work will be as moderate as any in this section of country, and payments will be made to suit the convenience of purchasers.

JOHN W. RAINEY.
Salisbury, August 9, 1834. 1t

SALISBURY Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st OF OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is \$10 50—Drawing and Painting, \$10—Music, \$5—payable in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL, Principal.
Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834.

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution WILL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.
Salisbury, April 12, 1834. 1t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Phillip Litalter has given notice that I hold his Note, which, he says, "was given without any consideration," and that he will not pay it; I hereby give notice that the said note was given to me in consideration of my rescinding a trade with him for a negro—and I will make him pay it, and more too.

JOHN B. MOSS.
Salisbury, August 16, 1834. 1t

State of North-Carolina: IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity—SPRING TERM, 1834.

William Guy and others, Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.

APPEARING, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Guy, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the defendants do appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court-house in Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the first of September next—then and there answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard in default, and the prayer thereof be granted.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.
August 23, 1834. 6w

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County, Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine Brick Building, constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship. Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c. —ALSO—

Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres, ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. 1t

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Butchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food. They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.
Salisbury, July 19, 1834. 1t

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury.

JAMES BIVINGS.
Lincolnton, June 28, 1834. 1t

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, June 28, 1834. 1t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 28th ult., at Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln county, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet eight inches high, of a color between a black and a mulatto, stout made, about thirty-three years old; when spoken to he has rather a sour look; he has a remarkable scar on his left wrist, lengthwise; also one or more scars, from risings, on his breast. His name is NED, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties in this State, and in York District, S. C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, so I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KEEN.
Christiansville, Mecklenburg Co. Va. August 2nd, 1834.—8*

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

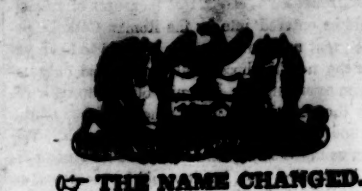
Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—1t

FOR SALE, A Valuable Tract of Land,

WITH good IMPROVEMENTS, lying in Iredell County, about a mile below the Buffalo-Ford road, and containing 707 Acres. It joins George Roseman's and Henry Stirwalt's lands.

Any person wishing to buy, can ascertain the terms by applying to Charles Lyerly, residing on the place.

CHRISTIAN KESLER.
August 16, 1834. 3t



THE NAME CHANGED.

Proposals for Publishing, In the Town of Morganton, N. C., A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE DEVOTED TO Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence.

UNDER THE TITLE OF THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by letter was held with intelligent and public-spirited individuals in Burke County, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the Subscriber was induced to issue the original Prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to names, when he considered his principles orthodox, he selected "The Mountain Sprout," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to the very humble abilities which he felt would be engaged in the conduct of the concern.

The Subscriber, however, is aware that "there is something in a name;" and a recent visit to Morganton, where he had the pleasure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the People of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided; but, in relation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the Rights of the States, as the only safeguard of Liberty—the Subscriber heard, among the intelligent and high-minded Freeman of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his matured feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a literal construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the Constitution be reprobated. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fit a party to the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enroll their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

Aug. 6, 1834. R. H. MADRA.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURTHOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of Accommodation Stages Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country.

H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.
N. B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named JOHN.

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a home-spun jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton pantaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.

JOHN I. MORRIS.
July 5, 1834. 10*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.—BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "Western Carolinian" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance; but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Aaron Woolworth,

Watch and Clock Maker, BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE.

A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. 1t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, May 24, 1834. 1t

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY....August 27.

Bacon,	12 1/2	15	Molasses,	50	60
Brandy, apple,	40	45	Nails,	8	10
Butter,	45	50	Oats,	30	35
Cotton, in seed,	24		Rye,	75	
clean,	21		Sugar, brown,	10	12 1/2
Coffee,	16	18	loaf,	18	20
Corn,	100		Tallow,	10	
Feathers,	30		Tobacco,	8	10
Flour, (scarce)	550		Wheat, (bushel)	80	100
Flaxseed,	100		Whiskey,	45	50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 12 1/2

AT FAYETTEVILLE....August 12.

Bacon,	10	10 1/2	Iron,	4	5 1/2
Brandy, peach,	55	60	Molasses,	35	40
apple,	28	33	Nails, cut,	6	8
Beeswax,	17	18	Sugar, brown,	7	9
Coffee,	12	13	loaf,	14	
Corn,	90	95	loaf,	16	18
Flaxseed,	100	110	Wheat,	55	65
Flour,	5	5 50	Whiskey,	30	35
Feathers,	33	35	Wool,	13	14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)....August 13.

Bacon,	12 1/2	15	Meal, (scarce),	87	100
Beeswax,	16	17	Molasses,	40	50
Butter,	15	20	Nails,	7	8 1/2
Coffee,	14	15	Oats, (scarce),	50	
Cotton, new,	11	12	Rice,	450	500
Corn,	75	87	Salt, in sacks,	300	
Feathers,	32	35	bushel,	75	
Flaxseed,	100	125	Sugar, prime,	9	10
Flour, super.,					